

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.
Tenders are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of Toll House and Gates at the junction of the Wollombi and Singleton Roads, 23rd January, 1881.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Uniform for Railway Station Master, &c.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Erection of Gate at Broadwood.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Erection of additions to the Lock-up, Singleton.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Erection of Watch-house, Baygonde.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Erection of Court-house, Mudgee.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Erection of Watch-house, Mudgee.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Erection of Gate at Wagga Wagga.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Erection of Electric Telegraph Station at Tumut.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Construction of Jetty at Batemans Bay.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Construction of Jetty at Batemans Bay.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Construction of a bridge over the Yass River at Burrell's Crossing Place, Cross Burrell's Road.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Designs for New House of Parliament.	On 1st March, 1881.
Woolongong Harbour Works.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.
Improvement of Kiama Harbour.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1881.

W. M. ARNOLD.

NOTICE is hereby that a sale by auction of overtime and seized goods will take place in the Queen's Warehouse, at the back of the Customs-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1881.

By order of W. A. DUNLOP, Collector of Customs.

Custom house, Sydney, 18th January, 1881.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.

Accumulated and Invested Capital, £300,000.

STREET BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. E. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
W. R. WYLD, Esq., Secretary.
R. P. RAYMOND, Esq., Treasurer.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C., Chairman of the Melbourne Board.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C., Chairman of the Sydney Board.

AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, AND THE LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or LONDON at the option of the insured.

Insurance effected, and policies at once issued on application.

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office. Capital, £100,000.

STREET BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. E. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
W. R. WYLD, Esq., Secretary.
R. P. RAYMOND, Esq., Treasurer.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C., Chairman of the Melbourne Board.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C., Chairman of the Sydney Board.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE INSURED:
The Security afforded by a large capital, and the unlimited liability of a resident colonial proprietor.

The rates of Premium, which are the lowest that can be charged with safety.

GUARANTEED BONUS, by which the amount recoverable at death is gradually increased from year to year by distinct stipulation, without incurring the liability or risk accruing under the usual principle.

Tables of Rates, and forms of Proposal may be procured, and every other information furnished on application to C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18th Dec., 1855. SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £250,000.

DIRECTORS:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS HOBBS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Secretary.
M. R. MURKIN, Esq., Treasurer.
MICHAEL MURKIN, Esq., Treasurer.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLYD, Esq., Treasurer.
ARTHUR TODD HOLYD, Esq., Treasurer.

ASSURANCE OF OVERSEAS PROPERTY.
The Sydney Insurance Company provides for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietor. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business, and for all other buildings insured. Losses promptly settled. £47,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past four years. Small accidents from fire in dwellings or shops, are recognized as claims, and equally settled. Policy being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information may be obtained, and applications will be filled up, either by the insured, or by the Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
GEOFFREY KIRK, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Secretary.
MICHAEL MURKIN, Esq., Treasurer.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLYD, Esq., Treasurer.
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Further information may be obtained, and applications will be filled up, either by the insured, or by the Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums received in this Department, in 1880, amounted to £1,000,000.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others.

1. Premiums on lives of persons of all ages.

2. Premiums on lives of persons of all ages.

3. Premiums on lives of persons of all ages.

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99. Premiums on lives of persons of all ages.

100. Premiums on lives of persons of all ages.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Established in 1800.

Having a Colonial Proprietor, and the following Directors:

Hon. G. H. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. J. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. R. B. Smith, Esq., M.L.C. J. B. Watt, Esq.

Medical Referee:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burrows, Esq., M.D.
Surgeon, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.R.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,000,000.
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, £1,115,000.
Of which £300,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Fund, £250,000, with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all the branches of every information may be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHER, Resident Secretary, at the Office, Waverley-street, Sydney.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 10 per cent. on the former premiums. The underwriters are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz.:

On First-class risks, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

On Second-class risks, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

On Third-class risks (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risk taken by separate agreement.

THOMAS, DANIEL, and CO., Agents, 18, O'Connell-street.

DEWEY AND TAMAK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Insurance for loss or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the claim.

Claims for loss or damage are payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Ship Wharf, Sydney-street, where applications for insurance will be received.

ROBERT B. SMITH, Esq., Agent.

THIRD CLASS.
On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, constructed according to the Building Act as regards parapet and party walls.

No. 1.—If constructed of brick or stone, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached, not less than 3 0

No. 2.—If constructed of brick or stone, covered with slate, tile, or metal, or adjoining slated buildings, not less than 3 6

No. 3.—If built and roofed as above, and adjoining slated buildings, not less than 4 0

No. 4.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 4 6

No. 5.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 5 0

No. 6.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 5 6

No. 7.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 6 0

No. 8.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 6 6

No. 9.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 7 0

No. 10.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 7 6

No. 11.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 8 0

No. 12.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 8 6

No. 13.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 9 0

No. 14.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 9 6

No. 15.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 10 0

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No. 99.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 52 0

No. 100.—If built of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than 52 6

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Income, 1880, over £200,000. Invested Fund, £455,575.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq., Chairman.
ALFRED BROWN, Esq.
A. B. WHITE, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:
J. R. RATTAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFERENCE:
JOHN MOORE, Esq.

INSURANCE OFFICER:
ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., M.L.C.

Insurance effected at current rates of premium.

All the advantages of a mutual association are combined with the security of a large and wealthy Proprietary Company.

The best Bonus declared by the Company in 1880 was at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum on the amount insured—return which, when the very moderate rate of interest is obtained on its investment, is a substantial benefit to any office.

As an illustration of which, it may be mentioned that a policy for £100,000, effected in 1880 on a life then aged 25, and upon which the bonus was returned to the year 1880 amount to £300, has been increased by the sum of £251 1s. 10d. or SEVENTY per cent. upon the amount paid to the office by the insured.

Proprietors of property, and every information, may be obtained on application at the Office, 63, Market-street, Sydney. WILLIAM RAE, Resident Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Company has established a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the underwritten are prepared to settle all claims in the colony.

Superior to any other office.

LIFE BRANCH.
At the last Annual Meeting of this Company, a Bonus was again declared to Policy Holders (insured with profits) equivalent to the value of the policy of the year 1880, and the bonus was paid to the policyholders for that year.

EXAMPLES.

Policy No.	Date of Insurance.	Amount Insured.	Amount Paid.	Additional Bonus.
227	Oct. 14, 1856	£1000	£1013 10 0	£100 0 0

This is a continuation of income never so before received by any office.

Persons insuring their lives have the guarantee of a very large paid up capital, while the expenses of management are very moderate.

To receive the full bonus at the next subsequent division of profits should effect insurance before end of the current year.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee, Dr. O'Brien, M.C., C.B. LADLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Life's-chambers.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on deposits as follows, namely:

Period.	Rate.
Up to 3 months.	4 1/2 per cent.
3 months to 6 months.	5 1/2 per cent.
6 months to 12 months.	6 1/2 per cent.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable of any amount.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARVED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855.)
Paid-up Capital, £200,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Period.	Rate.
Up to 3 months.	4 1/2 per cent.
3 months to 6 months.	5 1/2 per cent.
6 months to 12 months.	6 1/2 per cent.

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:

Period.	Rate.
Up to 3 months.	4 1/2 per cent.
3 months to 6 months.	5 1/2 per cent.
6 months to 12 months.	6 1/2 per cent.

Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal.

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
The Examination for the M.A. Degree in the University of Sydney, will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February, and will be in the following subjects, viz.:

Classics.
The Greek and Latin languages.
Algebra, to simple equations, inclusive.
Geometry, first book of Euclid.
Calculus (for Mathematics) will be held, as heretofore, be required to pay a fee on entering their names. After examination and approval by the examiners, the usual fee of two pounds for Matriculation will be required.

GEOFFREY KIRK, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—LENT TERM.
LECTURES will commence on MONDAY, the 18th February, and will be given on the following subjects during the year, viz.:

FIRST YEAR.
CLASSICS.
Plato, Phaedrus.
Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus.
Terence, Phormio.
Livy, Book II.

MATHEMATICS.
Chemistry.
Second Year.
CLASSICS.
Aristotle, Rhetoric, II, II.
Herodotus, Book I.
Aristophanes, Nubes.
Sophocles, Ajax.
Juvencus, alluding Books II. and VI.
Tacitus, Annals, Book I.

MATHEMATICS.
Chemistry.
Third Year.
CLASSICS.
Analytical Geometry, Part I. and II., will be given three times a week.
Lectures on the French Language and Literature, twice a week.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.
Candidates for Honors must enter their names on or before the first day of Lent Term, M. A. DEGREE.

The examination for the M.A. Degree will be held at the close of the first half of Lent Term. Candidates are requested to attend the examination before the commencement of Lent Term, the subjects in which they may elect to be examined, in accordance with the 10th section of the bye-laws.

SCHOLARSHIPS.
Three SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded to the candidates who shall most distinguish themselves at Matriculation.

Additional subjects for Scholarships—
Latin and Greek composition, prose and verse.
English history and literature.
Arithmetic and Algebra.

First four Books of Euclid.
Candidates for SCHOLARSHIPS at the second and third years will be held simultaneously with the above, in pursuance of the notice given in January, 1880.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The School will re-open on MONDAY, 22nd Jan., at 10 o'clock.

W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields, Liverpool.
The School will terminate on MONDAY, January 26th, 1881. It is requested that any person who desires to secure "admission," should apply to the Principal, or before January 16th, 1881, as otherwise they cannot be guaranteed.

GEO. F. MARTIN, Principal.

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GEO. F. MARTIN, Principal.

CLARKE'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Sydney.
The Rev. J. FREDERICK CLARKE, has commenced the re-opening of this school on MONDAY, January 21st, 1881, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. J. FREDERICK CLARKE, 10, George-street, Sydney.

CLARKE'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Sydney.
The Rev. J. FREDERICK CLARKE, has commenced the re-opening of this

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desire to lavate, except at a decidedly reduced value. This is not any less material than the fact that the ordinary value of the property is not being realized. The property is being bought up. How long the present apathy as regards the value of the property will continue, we cannot say, but it is determined.

Good city property is inquired for, and also most cottage and suburban property. Unimproved country properties are very difficult to sell.

Properties for sale are among our sales since the last mail:—

City Property.—The house in Pitt-street, known as R. Furness warehouse, \$250; block and cottage, Geo. Smith & Co., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560

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Wool.—The late sales from England, per Salustia, have again set a rise in the way of, say, about 1d per lb. Quotations are—Super extra, 1s 10d; extra, 1s 8d; good, 1s 6d; second, 1s 4d; third, 1s 2d; fourth, 1s; fifth, 10s; sixth, 8s; seventh, 6s; eighth, 4s; ninth, 3s; tenth, 2s; eleventh, 1s; twelfth, 10s; thirteenth, 8s; fourteenth, 6s; fifteenth, 4s; sixteenth, 3s; seventeenth, 2s; eighteenth, 1s; nineteenth, 10s; twentieth, 8s; twenty-first, 6s; twenty-second, 4s; twenty-third, 3s; twenty-fourth, 2s; twenty-fifth, 1s; twenty-sixth, 10s; twenty-seventh, 8s; twenty-eighth, 6s; twenty-ninth, 4s; thirtieth, 3s; thirty-first, 2s; thirty-second, 1s; thirty-third, 10s; thirty-fourth, 8s; thirty-fifth, 6s; thirty-sixth, 4s; thirty-seventh, 3s; thirty-eighth, 2s; thirty-ninth, 1s; fortieth, 10s; forty-first, 8s; forty-second, 6s; forty-third, 4s; forty-fourth, 3s; forty-fifth, 2s; forty-sixth, 1s; forty-seventh, 10s; forty-eighth, 8s; forty-ninth, 6s; fiftieth, 4s; fifty-first, 3s; fifty-second, 2s; fifty-third, 1s; fifty-fourth, 10s; fifty-fifth, 8s; fifty-sixth, 6s; fifty-seventh, 4s; fifty-eighth, 3s; fifty-ninth, 2s; sixtieth, 1s; sixty-first, 10s; sixty-second, 8s; sixty-third, 6s; sixty-fourth, 4s; sixty-fifth, 3s; sixty-sixth, 2s; sixty-seventh, 1s; sixty-eighth, 10s; sixty-ninth, 8s; seventieth, 6s; seventy-first, 4s; seventy-second, 3s; seventy-third, 2s; seventy-fourth, 1s; seventy-fifth, 10s; seventy-sixth, 8s; seventy-seventh, 6s; seventy-eighth, 4s; seventy-ninth, 3s; eightieth, 2s; eighty-first, 1s; eighty-second, 10s; eighty-third, 8s; eighty-fourth, 6s; eighty-fifth, 4s; eighty-sixth, 3s; eighty-seventh, 2s; eighty-eighth, 1s; eighty-ninth, 10s; ninetieth, 8s; ninety-first, 6s; ninety-second, 4s; ninety-third, 3s; ninety-fourth, 2s; ninety-fifth, 1s; ninety-sixth, 10s; ninety-seventh, 8s; ninety-eighth, 6s; ninety-ninth, 4s; one hundredth, 3s; one hundred and first, 2s; one hundred and second, 1s; one hundred and third, 10s; one hundred and fourth, 8s; one hundred and fifth, 6s; one hundred and sixth, 4s; one hundred and seventh, 3s; one hundred and eighth, 2s; one hundred and ninth, 1s; one hundred and tenth, 10s; one hundred and eleventh, 8s; one hundred and twelfth, 6s; one hundred and thirteenth, 4s; one hundred and fourteenth, 3s; one hundred and fifteenth, 2s; one hundred and sixteenth, 1s; one hundred and seventeenth, 10s; one hundred and eighteenth, 8s; one hundred and nineteenth, 6s; one hundred and twentieth, 4s; one hundred and twenty-first, 3s; one hundred and twenty-second, 2s; one hundred and twenty-third, 1s; one hundred and twenty-fourth, 10s; one hundred and twenty-fifth, 8s; one hundred and twenty-sixth, 6s; one hundred and twenty-seventh, 4s; one hundred and twenty-eighth, 3s; one hundred and twenty-ninth, 2s; one hundred and thirtieth, 1s; one hundred and thirty-first, 10s; one hundred and thirty-second, 8s; one hundred and thirty-third, 6s; one hundred and thirty-fourth, 4s; one hundred and thirty-fifth, 3s; one hundred and thirty-sixth, 2s; one hundred and thirty-seventh, 1s; one hundred and thirty-eighth, 10s; one hundred and thirty-ninth, 8s; one hundred and fortieth, 6s; one hundred and forty-first, 4s; one hundred and forty-second, 3s; one hundred and forty-third, 2s; one hundred and forty-fourth, 1s; one hundred and forty-fifth, 10s; one hundred and forty-sixth, 8s; one hundred and forty-seventh, 6s; one hundred and forty-eighth, 4s; one hundred and forty-ninth, 3s; one hundred and fiftieth, 2s; one hundred and fifty-first, 1s; one hundred and fifty-second, 10s; one hundred and fifty-third, 8s; one hundred and fifty-fourth, 6s; one hundred and fifty-fifth, 4s; one hundred and fifty-sixth, 3s; one hundred and fifty-seventh, 2s; one hundred and fifty-eighth, 1s; one hundred and fifty-ninth, 10s; one hundred and sixtieth, 8s; one hundred and sixty-first, 6s; one hundred and sixty-second, 4s; one hundred and sixty-third, 3s; one hundred and sixty-fourth, 2s; one hundred and sixty-fifth, 1s; one hundred and sixty-sixth, 10s; one hundred and sixty-seventh, 8s; one hundred and sixty-eighth, 6s; one hundred and sixty-ninth, 4s; one hundred and seventieth, 3s; one hundred and seventy-first, 2s; one hundred and seventy-second, 1s; one hundred and seventy-third, 10s; one hundred and seventy-fourth, 8s; one hundred and seventy-fifth, 6s; one hundred and seventy-sixth, 4s; one hundred and seventy-seventh, 3s; one hundred and seventy-eighth, 2s; one hundred and seventy-ninth, 1s; one hundred and eightieth, 10s; one hundred and eighty-first, 8s; one hundred and eighty-second, 6s; one hundred and eighty-third, 4s; one hundred and eighty-fourth, 3s; one hundred and eighty-fifth, 2s; one hundred and eighty-sixth, 1s; one hundred and eighty-seventh, 10s; one hundred and eighty-eighth, 8s; one hundred and eighty-ninth, 6s; one hundred and ninetieth, 4s; one hundred and ninety-first, 3s; one hundred and ninety-second, 2s; one hundred and ninety-third, 1s; one hundred and ninety-fourth, 10s; one hundred and ninety-fifth, 8s; one hundred and ninety-sixth, 6s; one hundred and ninety-seventh, 4s; one hundred and ninety-eighth, 3s; one hundred and ninety-ninth, 2s; one hundredth, 1s; one hundred and first, 10s; one hundred and second, 8s; one hundred and third, 6s; one hundred and fourth, 4s; one hundred and fifth, 3s; one hundred and sixth, 2s; one hundred and seventh, 1s; one hundred and eighth, 10s; one hundred and ninth, 8s; one hundred and tenth, 6s; one hundred and eleventh, 4s; one hundred and twelfth, 3s; one hundred and thirteenth, 2s; one hundred and fourteenth, 1s; one hundred and fifteenth, 10s; one hundred and sixteenth, 8s; one hundred and seventeenth, 6s; one hundred and eighteenth, 4s; one hundred and nineteenth, 3s; one hundred and twentieth, 2s; one hundred and twenty-first, 1s; one hundred and twenty-second, 10s; one hundred and twenty-third, 8s; one hundred and twenty-fourth, 6s; one hundred and twenty-fifth, 4s; one hundred and twenty-sixth, 3s; one hundred and twenty-seventh, 2s; one hundred and twenty-eighth, 1s; one hundred and twenty-ninth, 10s; one hundred and thirtieth, 8s; one hundred and thirty-first, 6s; one hundred and thirty-second, 4s; one hundred and thirty-third, 3s; one hundred and thirty-fourth, 2s; one hundred and thirty-fifth, 1s; one hundred and thirty-sixth, 10s; one hundred and thirty-seventh, 8s; one hundred and thirty-eighth, 6s; one hundred and thirty-ninth, 4s; one hundred and fortieth, 3s; one hundred and forty-first, 2s; one hundred and forty-second, 1s; one hundred and forty-third, 10s; one hundred and forty-fourth, 8s; one hundred and forty-fifth, 6s; one hundred and forty-sixth, 4s; one hundred and forty-seventh, 3s; one hundred and forty-eighth, 2s; one hundred and forty-ninth, 1s; one hundred and fiftieth, 10s; one hundred and fifty-first, 8s; one hundred and fifty-second, 6s; one hundred and fifty-third, 4s; one hundred and fifty-fourth, 3s; one hundred and fifty-fifth, 2s; one hundred and fifty-sixth, 1s; one hundred and fifty-seventh, 10s; one hundred and fifty-eighth, 8s; one hundred and fifty-ninth, 6s; one hundred and sixtieth, 4s; one hundred and sixty-first, 3s; one hundred and sixty-second, 2s; one hundred and sixty-third, 1s; one hundred and sixty-fourth, 10s; one hundred and sixty-fifth, 8s; one hundred and sixty-sixth, 6s; one hundred and sixty-seventh, 4s; one hundred and sixty-eighth, 3s; one hundred and sixty-ninth, 2s; one hundred and seventieth, 1s; one hundred and seventy-first, 10s; one hundred and seventy-second, 8s; one hundred and seventy-third, 6s; one hundred and seventy-fourth, 4s; one hundred and seventy-fifth, 3s; one hundred and seventy-sixth, 2s; one hundred and seventy-seventh, 1s; one hundred and seventy-eighth, 10s; one hundred and seventy-ninth, 8s; one hundred and eightieth, 6s; one hundred and eighty-first, 4s; one hundred and eighty-second, 3s; one hundred and eighty-third, 2s; one hundred and eighty-fourth, 1s; one hundred and eighty-fifth, 10s; one hundred and eighty-sixth, 8s; one hundred and eighty-seventh, 6s; one hundred and eighty-eighth, 4s; one hundred and eighty-ninth, 3s; one hundred and ninetieth, 2s; one hundred and ninety-first, 1s; one hundred and ninety-second, 10s; one hundred and ninety-third, 8s; one hundred and ninety-fourth, 6s; one hundred and ninety-fifth, 4s; one hundred and ninety-sixth, 3s; one hundred and ninety-seventh, 2s; one hundred and ninety-eighth, 1s; one hundred and ninety-ninth, 10s; one hundredth, 8s; one hundred and first, 6s; one hundred and second, 4s; one hundred and third, 3s; one hundred and fourth, 2s; one hundred and fifth, 1s; one hundred and sixth, 10s; one hundred and seventh, 8s; one hundred and eighth, 6s; one hundred and ninth, 4s; one hundred and tenth, 3s; one hundred and eleventh, 2s; one hundred and twelfth, 1s; one hundred and thirteenth, 10s; one hundred and fourteenth, 8s; one hundred and fifteenth, 6s; one hundred and sixteenth, 4s; one hundred and seventeenth, 3s; one hundred and eighteenth, 2s; one hundred and nineteenth, 1s; one hundred and twentieth, 10s; one hundred and twenty-first, 8s; one hundred and twenty-second, 6s; one hundred and twenty-third, 4s; one hundred and twenty-fourth, 3s; one hundred and twenty-fifth, 2s; one hundred and twenty-sixth, 1s; one hundred and twenty-seventh, 10s; one hundred and twenty-eighth, 8s; one hundred and twenty-ninth, 6s; one hundred and thirtieth, 4s; one hundred and thirty-first, 3s; one hundred and thirty-second, 2s; one hundred and thirty-third, 1s; one hundred and thirty-fourth, 10s; one hundred and thirty-fifth, 8s; one hundred and thirty-sixth, 6s; one hundred and thirty-seventh, 4s; one hundred and thirty-eighth, 3s; one hundred and thirty-ninth, 2s; one hundred and fortieth, 1s; one hundred and forty-first, 10s; one hundred and forty-second, 8s; one hundred and forty-third, 6s; one hundred and forty-fourth, 4s; one hundred and forty-fifth, 3s; one hundred and forty-sixth, 2s; one hundred and forty-seventh, 1s; one hundred and forty-eighth, 10s; one hundred and forty-ninth, 8s; one hundred and fiftieth, 6s; one hundred and fifty-first, 4s; one hundred and fifty-second, 3s; one hundred and fifty-third, 2s; one hundred and fifty-fourth, 1s; one hundred and fifty-fifth, 10s; one hundred and fifty-sixth, 8s; one hundred and fifty-seventh, 6s; one hundred and fifty-eighth, 4s; one hundred and fifty-ninth, 3s; one hundred and sixtieth, 2s; one hundred and sixty-first, 1s; one hundred and sixty-second, 10s; one hundred and sixty-third, 8s; one hundred and sixty-fourth, 6s; one hundred and sixty-fifth, 4s; one hundred and sixty-sixth, 3s; one hundred and sixty-seventh, 2s; one hundred and sixty-eighth, 1s; one hundred and sixty-ninth, 10s; one hundred and seventieth, 8s; one hundred and seventy-first, 6s; one hundred and seventy-second, 4s; one hundred and seventy-third, 3s; one hundred and seventy-fourth, 2s; one hundred and seventy-fifth, 1s; one hundred and seventy-sixth, 10s; one hundred and seventy-seventh, 8s; one hundred and seventy-eighth, 6s; one hundred and seventy-ninth, 4s; one hundred and eightieth, 3s; one hundred and eighty-first, 2s; one hundred and eighty-second, 1s; one hundred and eighty-third, 10s; one hundred and eighty-fourth, 8s; one hundred and eighty-fifth, 6s; one hundred and eighty-sixth, 4s; one hundred and eighty-seventh, 3s; one hundred and eighty-eighth, 2s; one hundred and eighty-ninth, 1s; one hundred and ninetieth, 10s; one hundred and ninety-first, 8s; one hundred and ninety-second, 6s; one hundred and ninety-third, 4s; one hundred and ninety-fourth, 3s; one hundred and ninety-fifth, 2s; one hundred and ninety-sixth, 1s; one hundred and ninety-seventh, 10s; one hundred and ninety-eighth, 8s; one hundred and ninety-ninth, 6s; one hundredth, 4s; one hundred and first, 3s; one hundred and second, 2s; one hundred and third, 1s; one hundred and fourth, 10s; one hundred and fifth, 8s; one hundred and sixth, 6s; one hundred and seventh, 4s; one hundred and eighth, 3s; one hundred and ninth, 2s; one hundred and tenth, 1s; one hundred and eleventh, 1

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Mr. CHARLES MARLEY reports: The heavy arrivals of brood mares during the last fortnight have completely glutted the market and prices are everywhere well maintained for steady upward and well broken horses. A few stallions are being sold at a downward tendency for horses generally. The sales here have been very good, comprising a draft of sixty colts and mares owned by B. Rottgen, and a small lot of yearlings owned by Messrs. McCrow and Keen—both at the Cattle Market. Numerous drafts of broken horses, chiefly from the Illinois country, are being offered at auction, and it is expected that selling horses to market would do well to withhold them for a short period, until the market is cleared of the large amount.

Mr. S. WOELLER reports the horse market as having been busy this week, and a good demand for first-class horses. Some of the horses arrived from Madison, and sold at satisfactory prices. The sales were well attended, and the competition spirited. Any good horse that was wanted. The market is overstocked with inferior horses, and no sale for them.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A NEW feature introduced into our official tables this year is a statement of the number of occupiers of land, the extent of holdings, and the extent of land uncultivated in each county and police district.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND AND EXTENT OF HOLDINGS IN THE YEAR 1859.

Number of occupiers of land	1857.	1858.	1859.
Number of acres held	27,683,365	27,683,365	27,683,365
Acres under cultivation	27,683,365	27,683,365	27,683,365
Acres uncultivated	27,683,365	27,683,365	27,683,365

The 27,683,000 acres of land held throughout the colony give an average of about 1760 acres to each occupier; and the quantity under cultivation gives about fourteen acres to each.

The quantity held within the *Settled Districts* averages something more than 300 acres per occupier; the quantity in the *Pastoral Districts* exceeds 15,000 acres each.

No. 2.—TOTAL LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.

Settled districts	1857.	1858.	1859.
Acres	192,342	217,365	217,365
Pastoral districts	30,943	30,277	30,277
Totals	223,285	247,642	247,642

The breadth of land under cultivation in 1859, compared with 1858, shows an increase of 24,000 acres; compared with 1857, an increase of 63,000 acres, or thirty-four per cent. The year's increase is, however, entirely in the *settled districts*, the cultivation in the *pastoral districts* having rather gone back.

No. 3.—AVERAGE OF CROPS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat	42,813	53,504	49,506
Maize	9,421	11,859	10,527
Potatoes	8,006	9,206	8,839
Tobacco	3,176	4,897	4,320
Vines	33,774	44,897	45,923
Hay	1,128	1,180	1,355
Gardens and orchards	2,417	6,909	

There is a steady increase in the cultivation of wheat, to the extent of 26,700 acres in the two years, or thirty per cent. The acreage of maize, other grain, and potatoes, is rather less than in 1858, but greater than in 1857.

The land used for tobacco, hay, vineyards, gardens, and orchards, betokens growing activity. Gardens and orchards have increased in area to the extent of nearly 4500 acres, or 186 per cent.

The progress of our agriculture during each half of the last ten years will be seen by the next table.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769	136,769
Maize	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857	131,857
Potatoes	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542	247,542
Tobacco	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774	33,774
Vines	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
Hay	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417
Gardens and orchards											

During the first period we see a decline under each head except potatoes; during the last five years there is rapid advancement in every column. The acreage of wheat has in that interval increased by 52,800 acres, or nearly 84 per cent.; of other grain by 26,600 acres, or 80 per cent.; of potatoes by 3760 acres, or 74 per cent.

No. 4.—PRODUCT OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat	1,289,000	1,365,500	1,303,400
Maize	158,100	194,700	192,000
Other grain	122,300	241,000	159,000
Potatoes	21,300	33,100	20,500
Hay	53,100	73,800	83,000
Tobacco	1,300	700	3,200
Wine	108,200	63,400	96,100
Brandy	1,350	1,400	

The produce of wheat has steadily increased, while that of maize and other grain, potatoes, and hay has fluctuated. Increasing in 1858, decreasing in 1859. Wine and brandy have fluctuated in the other direction, decreasing in 1858, increasing in 1859.

No. 5.—AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat	16.6	14.5	16.6
Maize	33.9	28.1	35.5
Other grain	11.1	13.0	12.9
Potatoes	3.1	2.7	3.6
Hay	1.5	1.6	1.6

The produce of 1859 was in every instance less per acre than in the years preceding; and in every instance, except wheat and oats, less than the average of the three previous years.

No. 6.—CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCE OF WHEAT.

Assuming that the annual consumption of wheat averaged about nine bushels per head of the population, the quantities required for our own use compared with the quantities grown in the colony give the subjoined results:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Required	2,881,100	2,929,900	3,115,000
Produced	1,691,000	1,665,500	1,605,400
Deficiency	1,190,100	1,264,400	1,509,600

To each thousand bushels required for home consumption, the proportion grown in the colony stands as follows:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Required for consumption	1000	1000	1000
Grown in the colony	481	464	418
Deficiency	519	536	582

So that the average quantity of wheat grown in the colony during the last three years, is less than one-half of our own consumption.

No. 7.—LIVE STOCK.

Since New South Wales and Victoria may be regarded as one family so far as concerns their supplies of animal food, we give a statement of the total number of animals depastured in both colonies in each of the last two years.

No. 1.—LIVE STOCK IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

	1858.	1859.	Increase or Decrease.
Cattle	2,809,900	2,874,500	64,600
Sheep	13,160,000	10,946,800	Decrease 2,213,200
Pigs	130,000	170,700	40,700
Total	15,100,700	14,092,000	Decrease 1,008,700

The decrease of sheep is made the heavier by the separation of Moreton Bay district, which caused a diminution in our returns of more than a million and a half of sheep, and of at least 158,000 head of horned cattle.

No. 2.—LIVE STOCK IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

	1858.	1859.	Increase or Decrease.
Horses	192,900	214,700	Increase 21,800
Cattle	1,969,900	2,170,000	Increase 200,100
Sheep	6,022,400	5,162,700	Decrease 859,700
Pigs	89,600	119,700	Increase 30,100

The numbers here given for the year 1858 are exclusive of those returned in that year for the Moreton Bay district, so as to make the figures comparable with those of 1859.

The difference between the total land held and the total uncultivated, as stated in the detailed return for this year, is 225,000 acres, of course, represents the extent under cultivation, differing from the decennial return (247,542) by 22,542 acres.

the comparison between the two years a fair one. We have thus an increase of nearly 22,000 horses, or above eleven per cent.; an increase of 238,000 head of horned cattle, or above twelve per cent.; and an increase of nearly 30,000 swine, or above thirty-three per cent.

On the other hand, the number of sheep shows a decrease of nearly 860,000, or upwards of fourteen per cent.

(Sydney Morning Herald, January 1.)

IMMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.

MR. JORDAN left for England yesterday in the *La Hogue*, for the purpose of visiting the agricultural districts of the mother country on behalf of the Queensland Government, in the hope that, by explaining the new land law, and especially that part which provides for the repayment in land of the cost of the passage, many families may be induced to emigrate. To despatch an agent to England for such a purpose is, undoubtedly, a wise policy in the Government, and will in all probability amply repay the cost it entails. The great want of the country is population. Without that it is useless to have rich lands, or noble harbours, or a beautiful climate; and to draw population some artificial process is necessary. There may be differences of opinion as to the best processes for directing the stream of population to particular places, but there can be none as to the expediency of the thing itself, except among the selfish few who can see in every new comers nothing but an additional rival in the labour market. The land immigration scheme which Queensland has adopted has the advantage of making the land pay for immigration before it has been sold, and also of ensuring an alienation of land corresponding in extent to the amount of the imported population. Its disadvantage is that it is unjust to the resident and native population, or to those who arrive from other countries than England, and that the trafficking in land orders to which it will lead will stimulate the speculative purchasing of land beyond what would otherwise be the case. But no system is quite perfect, and if a balance of advantage is obtained, the attendant evils must be tolerated. Mr. JORDAN will probably not meet with any enormous or extravagant success. But he may do several families on the move, and they will repay the way they owe to follow them. The necessity of having funds in hand to pay for the passage money will necessarily confine the movement to those whose frugality had enabled them to save money enough to take them a journey across the world; but these, though comparatively few in number, will be a most valuable class of immigrants. To the actual labouring classes of the mother country, Mr. JORDAN has no mission at all, except so far as directly or indirectly he acts as the agent of capitalists. It is useless for him to tell the British peasantry that if they can contrive to travel a distance of about seventeen thousand miles they will be able to get a land order to the value of eighteen pounds, because they cannot possibly perform the conditions, nor if they could would the land order on their arrival be of much value to them, except to sell; for they would soon find out that, except under special circumstances, which they would not at first be likely to light upon, a small patch of wild land would be of no great use to a penniless and inexperienced man, and would even be a disadvantage if it tempted him away from the earnings he might have derived from labouring in the service of others. Employers in Queensland will, no doubt, combine to import labour, but then they will receive the corresponding land orders, and will either reimburse themselves by selling them, or will make speculative purchases of land. This system will not be so different from the old-established Wakefield system as may at first sight appear. The difference is in form rather than in substance. In both cases the land pays for the importation of the labour, and a proportion is established between the alienation of land and assisted immigration. The chief difference is that in the one case the land is sold before the labour is imported, while in the other the labour is imported before the land is sold.

MR. WAKEFIELD assumed that if a man bought land he must necessarily want labour, and, therefore, proposed to appropriate part of the purchase price to the importation of labour, while, still more completely to suit the inclinations of the purchaser, he was allowed to nominate the very persons whose passage he would like to be paid for out of his money. The Queensland system assumes that if a man arrives in the colony it must be because he wants land, and he, or those who have paid for his passage, is presented with land scrip accordingly. Both assumptions are partly false, and vitiate the theories based upon them. Speculative purchasers of land have supplied an immigration fund under the old system, without creating any corresponding demand for the labour so introduced; in fact, the very capital that might have employed the labour was locked up in the unproductive land purchases. Under the Queensland system many labourers will be introduced without thereby creating any natural demand for land. Those who import them want labour not land, inasmuch as they are engaged in grazing pursuits. But, as they will be forced to take land scrip in exchange for their outlay, they must either keep it and employ it in speculative purchases, or, if they do not want to lock-up their capital in that way, they must sell it in the market for what it will fetch; and price, under such circumstances, must necessarily be a depreciated one, will depend upon the general demand that may at the time exist for land.

The Queensland Government will be released from the direct control over the emigration ships, and will escape this expense and responsibility. But this will not be altogether a matter for congratulation. Whatever evils may have attached to the late emigration system, and whatever complaints may have been made as to the selection of persons by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, it must be admitted that immense improvements have been made in all that relates to the health and comfort and morality of emigrants on the voyage; and these improvements have been partly extended, though not to the full extent, to the private passenger ships. Many who have come out in crowded vessels can tell a sad tale of the debasing and contaminating influences of the long voyage, where the idleness, combined with the absence of restraint and the want of authority, gave scope for the exhibition of the bad elements of human nature. In throwing all the emigration into private hands, the Government can only indirectly control the moral management of emigrant ships on the voyage, and care will have to be taken as far as possible to see that abuses which have been partly exterminated do not return.

(Sydney Morning Herald, January 15.)

CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES, 1860.

"I think it is a great thing to live in these colonies, and to have the privilege of making history."—*It is the motto of every patriot, and, even, of every rational being.*—Rev. T. Baileys.

JANUARY.

A meeting took place in Sydney, of the friends and relations of the late Mr. J. B. Macfarlane, who died on the 10th inst. from the effects of a fever.

A public meeting was held in Sydney, for the purpose of hearing Mr. J. B. Macfarlane's will, and of the distribution of the proceeds of a subscription of £1000, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory.

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Whether such a measure, especially if it originate in the Upper House, will have any chance of passing the Assembly, is a question which we do not wish to prejudge, and which the Council will, we think, do wisely to disregard. In any case they will best consult their own dignity by showing that, individually, they do not shrink from the elective test under proper restrictions, and that, collectively, they are disposed to give the public the full benefit

Mr. Bell.

No wonder the double meaning and mystification of election speeches should still hang about the air of the new House. Mr. Cowper was remarkably happy in a mover and seconder, fully alive to, and able to exemplify the proverbial fummery and fertility of such an occasion. Mr. O'Brien, who at Yass had been an advocate of free selection without survey in its widest sense, delivered himself most emphatically against it. In his first speech on the "Liberal side." "The principle of free selection without survey," said the hon. member, "would never answer." He thereupon introduced some very strong arguments upon the absolute necessity of previous survey, and of limiting "free selection" to results, for the purpose of protecting the squatters,—sentiments which are precisely the sentiments of Mr. Hay. Mr. Dick, in a similar vein of inconsequence, expressed his dissent from the address which he had risen to second, and had assisted in framing. It

[illegible]

When the extensions to Pictou in the south, to Penrith in the west, and to Singleton in the north are opened for traffic the inducements offered for the conveyance of goods and produce will probably give the railway the monopoly of the traffic along the three main openings into the interior. We append a statement of the condition of the works upon the southern and western extensions.

COMMENCING FROM CAMPBELLTOWN, the Southern extension is for several miles in an apparently forward state. The cuttings and embankments are for a considerable distance, and the work is well advanced in the pending the finishing of two or three bridges, the non-completion of which not only prevents the closing up of the embankments, but also stops the progress of the cuttings, as the earth from these will have to be hauled some distance to the bridges. The small viaducts remain to be completed before arriving at the lengthy viaduct at Glenalea, about which so much evidence was given before the committee of the Legislative Assembly last year, the construction of which the Minister of Public Works, Mr. J. J. O'Shea, who stated that the supports were not sufficiently strong considering the great length and height of the structure. The viaduct is to be nearly three hundred feet long, and the greater portion of it is 110 feet high. The supports are 100 feet apart, being braced with double walings and double braces, but having no intermediate stays or braces. This work has only lately been commenced, and not more than eight of the bays of piles are driven; it is feared that the time taken to drive the piles, after such an embankment on the other side will have to be completed from a cutting on this side. Further on come heavy cuttings and embankments are all but finished, and the only works of consequence north of the Mungah River, where the bridge is now under construction at the back of the Menangle Inn, and the embankment that will connect with the viaduct to be built across the Menangle River. The character of this viaduct has been one of the points in dispute between the contractor and the engineer. It was at first intended that the structure should have stone or brick piers, with wrought iron girders, and upon that understanding a quantity of bridges were, soon after the contract was taken, brought to the notice of the engineer that would serve the purpose better. It was stated by the engineer in his evidence before the Assembly, that an excessive price having been asked by the contractors, he had made an alteration in the structure, and caused the viaduct to be built of iron. It was also stated that these plans have been forwarded to the contractor, but the work is not yet commenced. The construction of the Menangle viaduct, which will be 528 feet in length, is by far the most serious work upon the southern extension, and it is to be hoped that the engineer has not concluded that the non-performance of this work will

Altogether on the Western extension out of the twelve miles there appear to be about nine miles ready for the permanent way. As with the Southern extension, the construction of the viaducts will hinder the completion of the line. These can, however, be really finished in four or five months, and there seems at present every reason to anticipate that the line will be proclaimed open for traffic on the 1st of July next.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.
No new structures of any size or importance have been commenced in Sydney during the past month. Although labour is plentiful and wages comparatively low, dulness is complained of in the building trades. This is attributed partly to the prevailing commercial depression, and also to the tendency of the population to spread out into the suburbs, where a number of

The largest and most conspicuous building in progress in Sydney is the Freemasons' Hall, in Clarence-street. The facade is very massive and handsome, having Ionic pillars on a Doric basement, and a pedimental figure which will hereafter be filled with sculptured emblematical figures. The large hall, which will seat a thousand persons, extends across the front, and will probably a want long felt in Sydney. The interior of the hall is finished, and the joiners' work is in a forward state. The building is likely to be ready for opening

A great deal of progress has already been made with the Bible Hall, at the corner of Spring and New Pitt streets. The masonry being now almost finished the very handsome design, executed as it is with pure white stone, is seen to great advantage. The roof is now being put on, and should the work be carried on at the rate at which it has hitherto proceeded, it will be finished before the end of April.

held in a day or two. The stone front has a very solid and attractive appearance; and within, some large and commodious rooms have been either added or enlarged. It is to be hoped that the new building will permit of the whole of the architect's design being carried out at once, a combination of the new and old has been effected, which necessarily gives a somewhat incongruous aspect to some portions of the building. The architectural style is a mixture of reverence to the institution, and will be the means of eliciting greater public interest in its operations. This will, at all events, be the result of the exhibition which will be held in the new building. It is intended to inaugurate the opening of the new building. The exhibition will take place about the middle of February.

The building erected for the Turkish Bath Company is to be completed in the early part of next month. The facade is in the Doric style, and has a very novel effect. The width of the structure is small, but there is considerable depth, and the size of the various rooms is such that the building is well adapted to its undiminished daily use. The Turkish bath is acquiring great popularity in Sydney, and as the charges at the new establishment will be less than those at the present temporary premises, there is no doubt that the public will carry on arguments and profitable success.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.
During the month which has elapsed since we published our last summary, the general election has been concluded, and Parliament has been opened, for the first time, by Sir William Denison, who takes his departure from the colony by this mail.

The appeal to the country was made upon the principle of free selection before served in Mr. Robertson's bill, which had been rejected by a small majority in the late Assembly. The new elections were given the Government a large majority upon that point, but they have worked a complete revolution in the character of the Assembly. Nearly all the old members who were distinguished for their ability and influence have been displaced by men who were not only for the most part entirely new to politics, but who had never even expressed any opinion in favour of free selection, until they found that by so doing they could obtain seats. Out of a House of twenty-two members, twenty-six have been elected at the first time; nineteen only of those elected have had seats for two years, and eight only of these members before the first Parliament was dissolved under responsible government in 1864. A large majority of the new members are in sympathy to their readiness to conform with the popular principle of free selection, their other qualifications being for the time disregarded, or rather their existing disqualifications being put up with because of their supposed soundness on a point which the electors regarded of vital importance. The primary principle which the new members promised to support was Robertson's bill in the matter of free selection, and, however, no security for their supporting it on other points; and though the Government may carry by a large majority the clause on which they defeated the late Assembly, they will no doubt be overruled upon other provisions on which the members were not pledged; and the bill will be very materially

Both Houses re-assembled on the 10th instant. Mr. T. A. Murray was re-elected Speaker by the assembly without opposition. In congratulating the speaker on his re-election, Mr. Robertson took the opportunity of informing the House that he had resigned his position as head of the Government in favour of Mr. Cowper, who would accordingly take the position of First Minister of the Crown in this country.

The first division which took place in the Assembly was adverse to the Government, and showed pretty nearly the strength of what may be considered the material party. Mr. Cowper proposed, as Chairman of Committees, Mr. Robert Wisdom, who has been only eighteen months in the House, and has never even opened his mouth in the debate, and he severely shewn any qualification for the office; and he int in invariably supporting the Government, which supposed to entitle him to some consideration. No other candidate being proposed, no opposition was offered to his election; but, contrary to every precedent in this colony, the appointment was proposed to be voted over the entire Parliament, to which, considering Mr. Wisdom's utter want of parliamentary experience, only the thick and thin supporters of the Government would consent, and an amendment, substituting the appointment of the present session was carried, was a majority of 33 to 21.

The Governor-General's speech, in opening Parliament, merely stated that the Land Bill, the bill for the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and the Estimates, would be submitted to the Legislature, and did not promise any new measure. The only portion of the speech which excited any discussion was, the statement that the condition of the country was satisfactory. The assertion was emphatically contradicted by some of the speaker, in the debate on the reply in the Assembly. In the Legislative Council the reply was debated for two evenings, and the same objection was taken to the remark upon the state of agriculture, which it was contended was far from satisfactory. The members alluding previously to the fall in the value of produce, and to the reluctance of capitalists to labour in the colony, in consequence of the feeling of insecurity which had prevailed, stated a universal exodus had taken place.

ated since universal suffrage had come into operation, and which it was asserted would be increased by the result of the late elections. The members also complained of the abrupt manner in which Parliament was dissolved in November, without any intimation having been given them by the Government. As a remedy, embodying this grievance, was carried by a large majority, upon which the Attorney-General, Mr. Stansfeld, rose to inform the House that the Government now represents the Government in the Council, and he would take any part in the passing of the Address.

On presenting the Address to the Government, Mr. Stansfeld told the Council that their comments on the manner in which Parliament was prorogued were quite uncalled for. The members, however, had merely contended for a right to which they were entitled as a co-ordinate branch of the legislature, and were consequently not discontented with the result.

Mr. Robinson has again introduced his Bill for the

Mr. Robertson has again introduced his Bill for the Extension and Occupation of the Crown Lands. It has been formerly he has embodied some of the amendments suggested by the late Assembly, but the 13th clause, which provided that the Government were defeated, is of course retained intact. The Bill was read for the first time, and, their second reading, which will come on next week, will, no doubt, be the occasion of a long and animated discussion.

The Bill to amend the constitution of the Legislative Council, has also been read a first time in the Assembly. This is the same measure that was introduced last session into the Council, where it would doubt have been thrown out had it proceeded to a second reading. The bill proposes to divide the country into twenty-eight electoral districts, to return members, the electoral qualification to be the same as that for the Assembly—manhood suffrage.

Considering the composition of the New Assembly, the bill is likely to pass without much opposition, but the present members of the Council will not give it their assent, and in order to get the bill through the Council will probably be obliged to swamp the measure with persons known to be favourable to the measure. Even should the bill be passed by the Council, as the Council which was nominated for five years will not rise in May 1892, there is no possibility of its coming into force until the next year, and it is not probable that the assent of the Queen in Council will be so preventing the necessity of another Council being nominated. The Government will probably be making the most of the opportunity for life of contempting the Constitution Act, make them for the next six months only, in order to allow time for the consummation of their measure.

THE NEW ZEALAND QUESTION.

I.—QUESTION OF TITLE.—THE BLAME OF THE COLLISION.—ULTIMATE OBJECTS OF THE NATIVES.

A VOLUNTARY pamphlet has been published by Sir William Martin, late Chief Justice of New Zealand, on the Taranaki question. Its object is to defend the natives—to maintain their right to the disposal of the land, respecting which the present war originated, and generally to condemn the policy of the Government. The pamphlet may be taken as the case of the Bishop of New Zealand, and those who have co-operated with him.

Considering the position of the author we may assume that not only the facts have been properly sifted, but also that they are placed in an equitable light. Experience, however, shows how possible it is for men who adopt a cause to lose sight of every adverse consideration, to undervalue all objections to their foregone conclusion, and to invest with a glow of moral interest the parties whom they think proper to protect or vindicate.

The view which we should derive from this author is, that the natives as a people, conscious of the danger of European occupation, resolved never to sell their land, and that the common right of the whole tribes in the land depended of its inheritance. This determination of course obstructs British colonisation. The early practice of the Government was to recognise tribal rights, and to deal with the actual owner only with the concurrence of the tribe represented through its chief. Finding, however, this process impossible, the Governor, through the native secretary, laid down the following: "You know that every man has the right of doing as he pleases with his portion, and no man may interfere to prevent his exercise of this right as respects his portion, for the thought respecting his own is with himself." The meaning of all which is, that any individual native who has an absolute right in land may sell it without the concurrence of the tribe or of the chief, and that the seller and buyer will decide question of title. Upon this the natives and the Government have joined issue. It is asserted that in the purchase of the land disputed the Government did not satisfy all native claims—that there are natives who have personal rights in the inheritance whose title is not extinguished; but no great stress is laid upon this fact, because the chiefs have asserted, and Sir W. Martin supports their view, that the possession of land is a joint possession—that the personal right in it is temporary, and liable in certain contingencies to extinction, and that the chief is the natural guardian of tribal rights, as well as those which are remote and contingent.

Our readers will perceive that, assuming these rights, it is in the power of the chiefs to prevent any alienation of land in New Zealand, within which they possess any social authority or power. The prohibition of the sale, and the assertion of title on the part of William King, was distinct and formal. He thus addressed the Governor himself before sale was completed: "Listen, Governor! Notwithstanding TEIRA's offer [the vendor] I will not permit the sale of Waitara to the Pakeha [English]. Waitara is in my hands. I will not give it up. I will not. I will not. I will not."

There are several questions which have been mooted of secondary importance. In the first place, it appears that before colonisation the Waikato had conquered the land and driven the tribe of William King far from it, and that, they did not dare to return. In order, however, to obtain a chance of recovering their land, they persuaded Colonel Wakefield to purchase New Plymouth, or the Taranaki district, believing that by the establishment of the British population they would be enabled to regain possession of the conquered territories under the shadow of English protection. By the Waikato it was asserted that the tribe of WILLIAM KING had sold all right and title in the land—that the only parties who could claim that right were themselves the conquerors. Governor FITZROY was, notwithstanding, induced, in 1841, "to allow in all their integrity" the claims of the original inhabitants who had not been parties to the sale in 1840.

From these facts, it appears that the British Government set aside the right of the conqueror, thus overriding a native law of vital importance in questions of title. This, it is asserted, has restored the tribal rights of which King is the representative, and made it necessary to have his consent to the purchase of the land now in dispute, of which Teira is the nominal owner. Sir W. Martin complains bitterly that no proper tribunal was established to investigate the claim of William King. This, he assumes, required the establishment of an impartial tribunal. The investigation, he asserts, was made inefficiently, and by an interested person, Mr. Parris. He intimates that a fair jury should have been constituted to decide between the disputants, and that the main question was not investigated at all—namely, whether there was any tribal right affecting the land, or whether the tribe or community had consented or not to the alienation.

The following questions were, however, proposed by the Governor to the Chief Land-Purchase Commissioner:—

"First.—Had Tamati Raua, Rawiri, Raupunga, and their people a title to the block of land recently purchased at the Waitara, as justified them in selling it to the Queen?"

"Second.—Had William King any right to interfere to prevent the sale of the above block of land as the Waitara to the Queen?"

Mr. McLean answered as follows:—"Sir,—In reply to your Excellency's memorandum of the 20th instant, I have the honour to state with reference to the first-mentioned question, as to whether Tamati Raua, Rawiri, Raupunga, and their people, had such a title to the block of land recently purchased at the Waitara, as justified them in selling it to the Queen?"

"I believe that the above chiefs, conjointly with others at the south associated with them in the sale, had an undoubted right of disposal to the land in question."

"With reference to the second inquiry, 'Had William King any right to interfere to prevent the sale of the above block of land at Waitara to the Queen?' The question of title has been carefully investigated. All the evidence that has come before me, including William King's own testimony that the land belonged to the parties, goes to prove that he had no right to interfere; the interference assumed by him has been obviously based upon opposition to land sales in the Taranaki Province generally, as a prominent member of an anti-land-selling league. (See No. 3, p. 4 and 5.)"

Sir W. Martin next condemns "the resort to force" to protect the survey of the land. The Governor, advised by his Council, instructed that a military force should attend the surveyors—that a proclamation should be prepared establishing martial law in the province of Taranaki, to be used, if necessary. In harmony with these resolutions, Messrs. Parris and Carrington proceeded to survey the land. They were obstructed by the natives. It is said, however, "That the obstruction was managed in the least objection-

able way possible, that there was no noisy language, and that no more violence was used than was necessary to prevent the extension of the chain, and so disturbed the measure." The surveying party finding it impossible to proceed further, forthwith returned to town. In consequence, martial law was proclaimed. William King was invited under a safe conduct to come to town, and learn the Governor's intentions. This he refused to do. Sir W. Martin defends this conduct of King. He says that nothing was offered him but unconstitutional submission—that he was justified in dreading assassination—that his insolent language to the Governor was not to be nicely measured or resented—that if King had forfeited the Governor's regard, others were interested in the lands and were entitled to consideration.

It is needless to go over the minute details of the collision and subsequent war. Sir W. Martin, however, endeavours to show that the armed opposition to the Government was not high treason because there was no design of levying war against the Queen, and that the attack was for the particular and private individual interest of the parties engaged.

The consequences which result from this collision are stated with great force by Sir W. Martin. He asserts that our faith was originally pledged to the natives to observe their tribal rights. We have justified that suspicion which they originally entertained as to the result of our colonisation. The natives have made wonderful progress in civilisation, all of which has been arrested. He seems strongly to incline towards the King movement, as necessary to organise the native strength and to establish the dominion of law, and quotes a saying of one of the chiefs: "The Gospel does not say we are not to have a king. It says, honour the king, love the brotherhood." Why should the Queen be angry? We wish to bein alliance with her, and friendship will be preserved. The Governor does not stop murders and fights among us. A king will be able to do that. Let us have order so that we may grow as the Pakeha grows. Why should we disappear from the country? New Zealand is ours: I love it."

The following comprehends the notion of the King movement, as conveyed by the Governor's despatch, in May, 1857. "It is clear," he says, "that they did not understand the term 'king.'"

"It was, however, clear that they (the natives) did not understand the term 'King' in the sense in which we use it; but, although they certainly professed loyalty to the Queen, attachment to myself, and a desire for the amelioration of their race, they did not maintain separate nationality, and desired to have a chief of their own election, who should protect them from every possible encroachment on their rights, and uphold each of their customs as they were disclaimed to relinquish. This was expressed upon every where; but only on one occasion, at Waipā, did any one presume to speak of their intended King as a foreigner having similar rank and power with her Majesty; and this speaker I cut short, leaving him in the midst of his oration."

It is denied that William King was a supporter of the king movement, and it is asserted that he has been driven to this party by the attack of the British, and that his insurrection is really grounded upon his rights as chief and not upon any political purpose. It is, however, now admitted that this purpose is entertained.

The object of the pamphlet is to show the necessity of a native government, and to point out the capacity of the natives to understand its proper objects and to work it with effect. The exasperation of the native mind is, however, connected with acts of violence which are said to have been protected by British authority. In 1854 Hawari was murdered in consequence of a land dispute, he proceeded to cut a boundary line on land which he proposed to sell to the Land Commissioner. He was warned by Katatere to resist, and not doing so he was killed, and six others with him. In 1858 this murder was avenged. The murderer was on a journey. He was waylaid and cut to pieces. Sir W. Martin complains that the avenger was under the shelter of the British Government, and was thus saved from the fury of the native tribes.

In consequence of disturbances which had taken place, the Governor introduced a bill of stringent provisions to place certain districts under law, and to punish all who in any way should aid or assist the inhabitants. The penalties graduated from £100 to six years' penal servitude. Sir W. Martin objects to the bill, and asserts that the chiefs have influence but no power to deliver up persons who may have committed crimes, to the justice of the law. This bill, however, was not passed into law.

It is impossible to peruse this statement without the sympathies being affected; and it is requisite to have recourse to the first principles of government in order to adopt any intelligible policy. We suppose that in the year 1861 it is not to be argued whether the sovereignty of the British Crown is to be real and paramount, and to be exercised through responsible officers. Whether rebellion is justifiable in any case or not is a question too serious to be argued in a newspaper in time of war. There can be no question that whoever assembles in arms to resist the constituted authorities, does so with a halter round their necks, and must take the consequences of their resolution, whatever they may be. It is not because a policy is unwise that therefore it can be violently opposed. The subjects of the same Government often injure one another. The subordinate officers often abuse their power, but redress is not to be confided to the individual. He must, however ineffectual it may seem to him, have recourse to petition, appeal, and prosecution, and if these fail him he has before him the alternative of bearing the wrong as men bear the wrong they cannot resist; or of repudiating at once the Government by which his rights are compromised and invaded. It is clear from the admission of this pamphlet that there is an organised resistance to the alienation of land, and that this resistance is a conspiracy on the part of one portion of the Queen's subjects to prevent the possession of territory by another. It is useless to go back into the analogy of remote European systems. Sir W. Martin proves that there was a similar theory in Europe some thousand years ago; but the policy of British law for ages has been in opposition to all such systems, and in the colonisation of a new country it is fatal to the progress of the European inhabitants. The object of this resistance is not to prevent the improvement of land, but to oppose the political predominance of the white population. No one pretends that the land is required by the natives. The two races are therefore face to face, and it becomes a question whether the natives shall prevent the supremacy of Europeans by a new organisation—a political institution which is unknown in the history of their own country, and which they profess to have borrowed from European books.

In this case the law of self-preservation dominates over all minor considerations. To permit the establishment of a sovereignty is to permit the organisation of a hostile Government. To stop the alienation of land is to limit the number of British people, and to make them virtually subordinate to aboriginal authority. Legal distinctions are therefore of little avail, and they are less so considering that the league against the sale of land is an innovation, and that the native sovereignty is intended to carry out the league itself.

The complaint of Sir T. Martin, that legal forms have not been observed, seems to be the offspring of a professional, rather than a political mind. How is it possible to form a tribunal which shall decide a question like this? The natives on the one side, resisting the alienation on political grounds; the Europeans on the other, considering that alienation essential to their progress and safety as a people. It is a knot which cannot be untied by law. It might be easy, indeed, to ascertain who is entitled to the land, but to recognise the federated tribal authority would be to terminate colonisation. This is the question—all the rest is verbiage.

It is extremely probable that the Government have not done all they might have done, in enabling the natives to secure legal order among them; yet it must be remembered that of nothing are the chiefs more jealous than of the power of each other, and that any arrangement of Government to be effective, must centralise power and place the several chiefs in subordination to some superior authority. There can be no doubt that the Bishop and Missionaries have endeavoured to escape from these evils by a kind of theocracy. They have supposed that by means of clerical influence they would combine the chiefs in one virtual nationality and prevent their individual collisions. To some extent they are hostile to the settlement of white inhabitants. This not only admits diversities of religious belief and weakens clerical authority, but prevents that thorough Church organisation which clergymen are prone to prefer to any political Government. They have no doubt also sympathised with the natives, as their natural protectors, and have been inclined to take their part, even where this placed them in hostility to the Government and people of Great Britain. The state, however, which the controversy has now arrived will put an end to the idea of palliatives, and one or other of the races must have the undisputed ascendancy. If the British Government, disapproving the policy of the settlers, refuse its aid, it is probable that colonisation will be limited only to those sections of the country that are under neither native or missionary influence.

II.—THE WANT OF PERSPICUITY AND DECISION IN ITS LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The more the causes of the present war at New Zealand are explored the stronger the evidence of that great maxim in politics—that indecision in government is cruelty. We see often how the same defect operates in the domestic circle. There is no house so unhappy as that in which the reins of authority are held with indecision—in which every impulse disturbs the order of life, and produces vacillation and confusion every hour of the day. The head of the house, with indecent leniency, gently remonstrates, feebly resists, commands with hesitation, and threatens without purpose; and thus, when even his edicts gain the indulgence of a hearing, they are received as pleasantry or mocked as inane and impotent. The members of the house rise at all hours. Their meals are taken unstanding, in all forms. The furniture is tossed in every direction, broken, and defaced. Now and then an unaccountable outcry is heard—the shuffling of feet, extemporary fights—all kinds of minor accidents producing shocks of alarm, and cross-accusations thus goes on from morning to night; it is small and jangle, which no lawyer could disentangle. The casual visitor passes through the domestic circle with a sense of noteworthiness, humiliation, and dread. The world outside looks on with distrust and censure, and the final result is the moral deposition of the paternal deity. The want of timely restraint lets loose all the passions until they rise into uncontrollable vices, and at length the family breaks up, closing the disorders of youth in the settled habits of indolence and rakishness, and so disappears.

What is true in families is also true in Governments. If it be the duty of the subject to obey, it is the duty of the ruler to command. If submission is obligatory on the side of the people, protection is equally a sacred debt with the prince. What can be worse than setting up authority in name where its proper results are not realised? Paralyzing all inferior means of control, destroying the rule of brute force (which is infinitely better than mere anarchy), and at the same time leaving the oppressed without refuge and disorders without cure.

If France at this moment enjoys repose; if its external power is formidable; if improvement is advancing through all material interests; if the anarchists are held in check, and the different factions retire to their salons, it is because the Government of France is in the hands of a man who knows what he means—who has planted his feet firmly upon an intelligible and unmistakable position, who has given out to the universe that he is their Emperor by the grace of God and by the will of the French people, and that there, in spite of all faction and external enemies, he will hold his own.

No Government has ever been prosperous or happy where some such decision has not been manifested in the rulers of the State. Where constitutional freedom really exists the sovereign power is by the expression of the national will. The Prince can avail himself of the entire national force to sustain his authority.

But in New Zealand nothing has been definite. All has been divided and distracted from the very commencement to the present hour. Our first occupation of New Zealand was involuntary, and in some respects disgraceful. The pioneers of the British were escaped convicts or runaway sailors, and, for the most part, the very offscouring of the world. The public conscience revolted from recognizing these as within the protection of the British Empire. A fluctuating and hesitating policy prevailed respecting them. They were tolerated as a medium of occasional trade, but despised as outcasts of British Society. Sometimes they were half-sanctioned; at others they were in danger of arrest and execution.

When we went a step further, and colonisation became inevitable, the British Government had its qualms. There was hesitation in the British mind. Shall we increase the number of our colonies? was the question of the politician.

Shall we intrude upon the natives? was the query of the philanthropist. Shall we establish the British Government side by side with the native authorities, or shall we seek an amalgamation which may bring them under the authority of British administration? was the query of the Colonial Office. Our readers are aware that this was a controversy which lasted for years—that, in no instance, has the British Government occupied a position more awkward

than that which it then assumed. The determination to colonise had been adopted with or without the sanction of the Crown. This purpose was framed and avowed by men many of them moving in superior circles, and having social weight even in the aristocratic community of England. The Government threatened and resisted. A case was likely to arise in which the intending colonists would constitute a body politic and an independent State.

That might have been the result of this abnormal position no one could foresee, but that it must result in some serious consequences in the event of war was apparent to all men. The Ministers, therefore—with many a groan and many a denunciation—with more reluctance than perhaps was ever shown in a public act, finally assented to the occupation of that country as a dependency of the British Crown.

Having come to this decision, there were two courses open to them—to treat the natives as a power, and to recognise some supreme authority among them, as the French have done at Tahiti—or to treat them at once as British subjects, entitled to all the privileges, and liable to all the duties of that relation. Here again the scruples of conscience intervened. A quasi-nationality was reserved to the natives. They were to govern themselves by their own laws and customs—which customs were undefined; which laws were uncertain, and involved therefore some construction which might be put upon them. There was no real authority—no recognised and responsible head. Thus we had the mischief of a divided and disorganised community with the hesitation and difficulty which might be felt in treating with a self-governed and semi-independent people.

It is tolerably clear that the natives did not fully comprehend what British sovereignty implied. How should they? But it was our business to have taught them, and not to have confided the decision to them. We should have given them an understanding at once that no municipal institutions would be sanctioned not in harmony with British law and colonisation. It was impossible that the two systems should run parallel and live together, if essentially antagonistic. It was impossible that where rights and interests comprehending both races were in question that they should be decided otherwise than in the view of the natives, in their own way, and in the view of the natives, in their own favour. But while there was this general understanding that the natives were entitled to all the rights and privileges of British subjects, and while there was, on the other hand, an admission that they were to be governed by their own customs and laws, those customs were not specified or defined. No authority was recognised as their interpreter. No written record was preserved of their nature and scope—nothing, in short, upon which any judgment could be determined. Thus there could be no court really qualified to take cognizance of those customs, nor could they be admitted in any case where they impeached the British sovereignty or trench upon the rights of the British people. From the very moment of occupation the same spirit of hesitation and doubt has crippled the action of the local Government.

A missionary institution was formed there to which even those least favourable to such organisations cannot refuse a large measure of praise. The native was in all-in-all in the eye of the missionary. Nor could he be blamed for this preference. Colonisation was scarcely less dreaded by the enthusiastic clergy of the natives than by the natives themselves. Every white man not associated with a mission was a centre of independence, if not even of antagonism, resistance, and rebellion. Nor can it be denied that often the character of the whites, and of some of the men in office, was a shame to their country, to say nothing of their faith—a reproach to their character as men, to say nothing of their obligations as Christians.

The moment colonisation, however, was determined, its progress could not but be foreseen. The law of increase requires the power of expansion. No one can recognise any natural right in any human being to the land which he neither tills nor occupies. A few dreamy poets may assume this theory—the worshippers of nationality may insist upon it; but, in point of fact, if land be uncultivated, if it lie waste, and there be no means of obtaining it but by actual force, those who want it must take it, and that they have the power must be the ultimate reason which will govern all such questions. Every possible difficulty, however, accumulated about the question of land. The moment any right in the land was admitted beyond actual occupation or possession, which ought to have been interpreted in the most liberal manner, although decided by the British Government, a thousand contradictory notions were set up. No man could say what constituted a title, or how a title could be established. If we look at the alienation of land as the result of law, this must be made by parties interested, in certain known forms; and after those forms have been complied with an absolute finality must be guaranteed by the whole force of the State. In the land question of New Zealand the Government of Great Britain was obliged to determine in what way land should be taken. Whoever the Government might consult for information—whether the missionaries or the natives, or the actual seller, or the tribes, still it had to be a rule to itself, and to fix that rule definitely, in spite of resistance. Instead of this, however, so much distinct and intelligible rules have been laid down; at least this we have a right to infer from the statements of the late Chief Justice, whose profession has made him cognizant of all these points. To whom does the land belong? How far shall resale and contingent rights be respected? Shall the owner deal directly with the purchaser? Shall the seller obtain the best market in his power? Shall he enjoy to the full the benefit of his personal right in the land? The Government has decided none of these points with clearness, and in a satisfactory form. It is indeed laid down that no private person shall buy of a native. It is declared that the Government will respect all possessory rights, but it has left the question of price to be negotiated by its own agents in a close market, and it has left the question of title to be determined by its own executive administration.

We confess we are not at present clear that the exclusive dealing between the Government and natives for land could have been safely dispensed with. How was the title to be established but by some formal enquiry—or how could the transfer have been guaranteed by the Crown unless after such investigation? In case of ejection by the natives from land sold by other natives was the Government to commit the national force to the conflict? Some plan may be found hereafter to reconcile the freedom of bargain between British and aboriginal subjects, but at present we cannot see how it could be allowed without frequent collisions which would be fraught with danger to both races.

Had the Government said boldly that it would recognise none but individual owners of the soil, and recognise no possession but that which was real and practical—showing a use of the land or an intention of use,—had it resolved to sell to the highest bidder the land alienated, and to apply to the benefit of the native population, or the general improvement of the colony, the proceeds of the sale of all such land, the course would have been simple and clear. If it had produced discontent it could only have been temporary, because it would have been utterly unreasonable. The bona fide possessor of land would have found his own property so greatly improved by this freedom of circulation that he would have been amply indemnified for any wound to his tribal vanity.

Now, he gets fourpence, or sixpence, or two shillings and sixpence per acre for land sold to the British Government, but in that case his own property would have realised what auction would give—often ten times that sum.

The same struggle of conscience seems to have shown itself in the mode of prosecuting the war. The Government, having laid down a policy, has, indeed, attempted to carry it out by force, but with indecision and feebleness. The military operations were benumbed by the hesitation of the Government. The Governor was, no doubt, perplexed and distressed by the influence of the Bishop. We wish to say nothing unfriendly or unfavourably of Dr. Selwyn. Those who know his character best seem to esteem him most highly, and although, no doubt, his notions as a Bishop have displayed a little of the romantic, none can question the sincerity of his desire. At the same time, his feelings as a clergyman and a bishop have evidently affected his views as a subject and as a colonist. While the army has been fighting, he has been praying against them. While proclamations have been issued threatening vengeance to the breakers of the law he has been asserting their comparative innocence. While the Crown has laid down a policy and proved it to be the policy of the State, and thrown the onus of blood upon the white population. We do not know that we ought to dignify this kind of proceeding with the name of courage, because there is really no danger to his skin. A bishop may in the danger of his system commit treason without any danger of losing his head. We are not aware that there is any tribunal to which he is responsible unless it be the Supreme Court, under a criminal charge, and we are not to suppose that he will do anything that will satisfy a court that he has intentions against the Crown. Under these circumstances, there is no very great courage in such denunciations, but they are imprudent, and in effect cruel. They must exasperate and prolong the war.

There are two courses open to England under the present circumstances of New Zealand, to establish the British sovereignty or to abdicate it. Taranaki may be taken as an example of what will be the result of temporizing. That flourishing settlement is in ruins, and all that many expect it will ever become hereafter is a military post. Auckland is exposed, so we are told, to the caprices of the surrounding natives, who in a few hours could reduce to ashes the city in which the Englishmen will consent to live. The hold ground which they fancy they have bought and which they have a right to occupy—under the threat of invasion or destruction? It is here that, in our opinion, the wrong done to the colonists is so deplorable. The settlements have reached that state in which the question of land is essential to their existence. There are millions of uncultivated and uncultivated acres—millions beyond number—useless to the natives, but nevertheless, under the new land league, doomed to be for ever inaccessible to the English colonist. Is this system to be perpetuated? Is it to be in the power of turbulent chiefs to interdict the occupation of the country, or should any man possessing the slightest knowledge of political rights, give his sanction to the insane antagonism, which is so clearly and fully avowed by the authors and supporters of that league?

Want of decision has shown itself not less distinctly in the feeble government of the natives themselves. They complain that they have no means within their own tribal Government to repress disorder, to protect property, or to follow criminals. They ask, therefore, some form of effective administration. We are quite aware that this is a task which cannot be easily accomplished. The plan of the Bishop and the Chief Justice—not long ago submitted to the British Parliament and rejected—is to establish a Council of Government, in which, of course, they would be paramount—taking the native population entirely under their protection, and depriving the colonists of all voice in the management of such affairs as may be brought under the definition of "native affairs."

However plausible in itself, this scheme contained the seed of civil war. The colonists would certainly never permit their interest to be compromised by edicts issued from such authority, in which they would have no voice, and experience has shown that they would be very little considered. Nothing is more striking than the utter disregard of the interest of the whites in the ecclesiastical discussions. Even that rule which has come upon them by the very policy of the Crown is made a judgment of heaven, like that which fell on Ahab for coveting the vineyard of Naboth—as if waste lands were vineyard!

It seems that by the constitution of New Zealand the natives are entitled, if they choose to claim them, all the privileges of electors, and that they may be chosen members of the Parliament of that colony. All, however, concedes that their total ignorance of the rights of government would incapacitate them from exercising those rights—that they would be the tools of an unwashed authority, or that they would be influenced by the anarchical impulses of the day.

A third, and perhaps more reasonable, plan is the establishment among them of a species of county government—confiding to them all their internal affairs—their municipal relations, and by some sort of federation, enabling them by mutual consent to carry out their laws beyond the precincts of their own villages.

At present, it is clear that they are not effectually governed, and whether from seductive views, or which perhaps is not less probable, in good faith, they are most anxious for the establishment of law under native authority.

Nothing can be more deplorable, in our opinion, than the hesitation of Government in a crisis like this. To be blundering over the rights of man, or the Magna Charta, or the treaty of Waitangi, or any mythical document or speech, which may have indicated the views or rather the ignorance of the Government of the hour, is only complicating the question and hindering its effective and final settlement. The day of petty nationalities is past. They are capable of performing the duties, and therefore they cannot possess the rights of Government. The

soil, and recognise no possession but that which was real and practical—showing a use of the land or an intention of use,—had it resolved to sell to the highest bidder the land alienated, and to apply to the benefit of the native population, or the general improvement of the colony, the proceeds of the sale of all such land, the course would have been simple and clear. If it had produced discontent it could only have been temporary, because it would have been utterly unreasonable. The bona fide possessor of land would have found his own property so greatly improved by this freedom of circulation that he would have been amply indemnified for any wound to his tribal vanity.

Now, he gets fourpence, or sixpence, or two shillings and sixpence per acre for land sold to the British Government, but in that case his own property would have realised what auction would give—often ten times that sum.

The same struggle of conscience seems to have shown itself in the mode of prosecuting the war. The Government, having laid down a policy, has, indeed, attempted to carry it out by force, but with indecision and feebleness. The military operations were benumbed by the hesitation of the Government. The Governor was, no doubt, perplexed and distressed by the influence of the Bishop. We wish to say nothing unfriendly or unfavourably of Dr. Selwyn. Those who know his character best seem to esteem him most highly, and although, no doubt, his notions as a Bishop have displayed a little of the romantic, none can question the sincerity of his desire. At the same time, his feelings as a clergyman and a bishop have evidently affected his views as a subject and as a colonist. While the army has been fighting, he has been praying against them. While proclamations have been issued threatening vengeance to the breakers of the law he has been asserting their comparative innocence. While the Crown has laid down a policy and proved it to be the policy of the State, and thrown the onus of blood upon the white population. We do not know that we ought to dignify this kind of proceeding with the name of courage, because there is really no danger to his skin. A bishop may in the danger of his system commit treason without any danger of losing his head. We are not aware that there is any tribunal to which he is responsible unless it be the Supreme Court, under a criminal charge, and we are not to suppose that he will do anything that will satisfy a court that he has intentions against the Crown. Under these circumstances, there is no very great courage in such denunciations, but they are imprudent, and in effect cruel. They must exasperate and prolong the war.

There are two courses open to England under the present circumstances of New Zealand, to establish the British sovereignty or to abdicate it. Taranaki may be taken as an example of what will be the result of temporizing. That flourishing settlement is in ruins, and all that many expect it will ever become hereafter is a military post. Auckland is exposed, so we are told, to the caprices of the surrounding natives, who in a few hours could reduce to ashes the city in which the Englishmen will consent to live. The hold ground which they fancy they have bought and which they have a right to occupy—under the threat of invasion or destruction? It is here that, in our opinion, the wrong done to the colonists is so deplorable. The settlements have reached that state in which the question of land is essential to their existence. There are millions of uncultivated and uncultivated acres—millions beyond number—useless to the natives, but nevertheless, under the new land league, doomed to be for ever inaccessible to the English colonist. Is this system to be perpetuated? Is it to be in the power of turbulent chiefs to interdict the occupation of the country, or should any man possessing the slightest knowledge of political rights, give his sanction to the insane antagonism, which is so clearly and fully avowed by the authors and supporters of that league?

Want of decision has shown itself not less distinctly in the feeble government of the natives themselves. They complain that they have no means within their own tribal Government to repress disorder, to protect property, or to follow criminals. They ask, therefore, some form of effective administration. We are quite aware that this is a task which cannot be easily accomplished. The plan of the Bishop and the Chief Justice—not long ago submitted to the British Parliament and rejected—is to establish a Council of Government, in which, of course, they would be paramount—taking the native population entirely under their protection, and depriving the colonists of all voice in the management of such affairs as may be brought under the definition of "native affairs."

However plausible in itself, this scheme contained the seed of civil war. The colonists would certainly never permit their interest to be compromised by edicts issued from such authority, in which they would have no voice, and experience has shown that they would be very little considered. Nothing is more striking than the utter disregard of the interest of the whites in the ecclesiastical discussions. Even that rule which has come upon them by the very policy of the Crown is made a judgment of heaven, like that which fell on Ahab for coveting the vineyard of Naboth—as if waste lands were vineyard!

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THE REVENUE.

THE official accounts of the public income for the quarter and the year ended 31st December, 1860, compared with preceding periods, exhibit the following results.

We first give the total receipts, including revenue proper and all other moneys paid into the Treasury, during the respective periods commencing on the 1st January, 1858.

No. 1.—TOTAL RECEIPTS.			
	1858.	1859.	1860.
March	£292,909	£341,178	£265,258
June	333,563	370,188	339,535
September	559,602	451,379	412,335
December	426,142	364,405	327,920
Years	£1,612,216	£1,546,550	£1,353,168

Read downward, these columns give the comparative amount of income from quarter to quarter; read crosswise, they show its amount in corresponding quarters of the respective years.

Queensland was separated from New South Wales on the 1st December, 1859; so that a quarter of the past year can be fairly compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Under these circumstances, the gross receipts of the past quarter show a decrease on the same period in 1859 of £26,855; those of the year a decrease of £204,382; the one ten, the other thirteen per cent.

The processes under each of the main heads of revenue during the respective quarters are subjoined.

No. 2.—HEADS OF REVENUE IN EACH QUARTER.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Customs	£157,703	£158,778	£139,909
Distillation	14,551	11,853	10,593
Gold	10,399	10,737	13,274
Land	3,870	4,191	4,134
Mineral	96,968	70,927	217,151
Post Office	10,105	18,415	11,205
Railways	2,818	4,706	8,141
Telegraphs	15,634	16,924	9,727
Other heads	1,647	1,924	1,468
Totals	£351,178	£370,188	£454,379

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Customs	£130,813	£144,462	£130,125
Distillation	12,994	10,850	10,338
Gold	10,880	16,242	15,373
Land	5,185	6,289	5,958
Mineral	25,898	43,332	167,515
Post Office	11,251	11,396	11,691
Railways	7,990	49,038	8,130
Telegraphs	12,721	14,570	17,714
Other heads	36,796	41,542	46,315
Totals	£256,258	£359,655	£412,335

The revenue from the several branches of Customs during each of the last four quarters was as under:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Spirits	£71,567	£76,132	£73,438
Wine	5,821	5,883	7,183
Beer	1,657	2,258	2,309
Tobacco	20,556	22,292	21,936
Sugar	11,869	15,394	15,903
Coffee	2,631	2,051	1,562
Opium	1,479	1,078	861
Total Customs	£130,813	£144,462	£130,125

The increase or decrease under each of these heads on the last quarter of 1859, and on the past year compared with the year preceding, was as below.

No. 3.—REVENUE FROM EACH HEAD OF CUSTOMS.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Spirits	£71,567	£76,132	£73,438
Wine	5,821	5,883	7,183
Beer	1,657	2,258	2,309
Tobacco	20,556	22,292	21,936
Sugar	11,869	15,394	15,903
Coffee	2,631	2,051	1,562
Opium	1,479	1,078	861
Total Customs	£130,813	£144,462	£130,125

The increase or decrease under each of these heads on the last quarter of 1859, and on the past year compared with the year preceding, was as below.

The Land Revenue consists of several branches besides sales. The proceeds of sales of land in each quarter and each year during the last three years were as follows:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
March	£252,628	£215,317	£27,317
June	66,451	64,278	39,156
September	71,189	55,205	36,496
December	59,034	61,018	59,337
In year	£249,312	£295,818	£162,310

The proceeds of the last quarter of 1860, though slightly below those of the last of 1859, are above those of the last quarter of 1858.

Further particulars for the year are given below.

No. 4.—BRANCHES OF LAND REVENUE IN EACH YEAR.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Sales	£252,628	£215,317	£27,317
Rents	55,214	63,705	21,509
Other	156,774	119,290	44,884
Totals	£464,616	£398,312	£93,710

The falling in of the proceeds of sales is upwards of twenty-eight per cent; in rents more than twenty-five per cent; in assessments on runs nearly thirty-three per cent.

The general revenue under its principal heads for each of the years is subjoined.

No. 5.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE YEAR'S REVENUE.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Customs	£157,703	£158,778	£139,909
Distillation	14,551	11,853	10,593
Gold	10,399	10,737	13,274
Land	3,870	4,191	4,134
Mineral	96,968	70,927	217,151
Post Office	10,105	18,415	11,205
Railways	2,818	4,706	8,141
Telegraphs	15,634	16,924	9,727
Other heads	1,647	1,924	1,468
Totals	£1,612,216	£1,546,550	£1,353,168

The increase and decrease on the quarter and on the year are as follows:—

No. 6.—INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE GENERAL REVENUE.

	On the quarter.	On the year.
Customs	decrease £5,780	decrease £56,771
Distillation	ditto 2,575	ditto 10,698
Gold	increase 321	increase 8,708
Land	decrease 2,575	ditto 2,606
Mineral	decrease 17,023	decrease 165,023
Post Office	increase 827	increase 1,956
Railways	decrease 164	decrease 1,972
Telegraphs	ditto 2,243	ditto 2,976
Other heads	ditto 412	increase 2,971
Totals	£36,885	£204,382

Customs show a falling off both on the quarter and on the year; so also do colonial

distillation, land revenue, licenses, and railway tolls. On the other hand, gold has increased on both, together with the Post Office and the electric telegraphs. The Mint shows decrease on the quarter and increase on the year.

The general result is a net decrease on the quarter of £36,885, and of £204,382 on the year, or ten per cent on the quarter, and more than thirteen per cent on the year.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT was opened on Friday, 11th January, by His Excellency the Governor-General, the usual formalities being observed on the occasion. Whether from the circumstance of its being the last time that Sir William Denison would meet the members of the Legislature of this colony, or on account of the brilliantly fine weather, we know not; but certain it is that the event drew together a large concourse of people. The Upper House, as usual, was crowded, the ladies being, of course, in the majority. The President's Bench, the Speaker's Gallery, and the ample space below the bar were occupied by visitors, the interior of the Chamber presenting a novel appearance. Beyond the precincts of the Council there was much interest evinced by the public as the hour approached at which the Governor-General was expected. The appearance on duty of the Volunteers added considerably to the attraction of the occasion, and in the Domain large numbers were drawn together by the knowledge that the Volunteer Artillery were there to fire their first salute.

Shortly before noon, a guard of honour, consisting of detachments taken from the various city and suburban volunteer companies, and under the command of Captains Bull, McLean, and Campbell, escorted the Governor-General, accompanied by the band of Her Majesty's XI. Regiment, took up their position within the Parliamentary enclosure, and awaited the arrival of the Governor-General, whose approach was heralded by the booming of cannon. The salute being fired with commendable precision, the martial demeanour of the Volunteers generally was the theme of much admiration, and elicited the warmest expressions of friendly spectators. Amongst those present, in the House, in addition to the Bishops of Sydney and of Newcastle, several Roman Catholic clergymen, and ministers of other denominations, we observed the French Consul, M. de la Roche, the Netherlands Consul, the Hawaiian Consul-General, the Consul of Oldenburg, the Consul of Sweden and Norway, the acting Vice-consul of Russia, Commander Ellis, R.N., Captain Ward, R.E., and Captain McRae.

The President took his seat at half-past eleven o'clock. The following honorable members were in their places:—The Attorney-General, J. F. Hargrave, Mr. Bland, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Forbes, Mr. B. Russell, Messrs. Hill, Macfarlane, G. W. Allen, Hunt, Robey, the Chairman of Committees, Mr. Deas Thomson, C.B., Messrs. Dwyer, Fisher, Lord, Alexander, Comrie, Berry, Lamb, Douglas, Want, Mitchell, Holden, Towns, and Prince.

The President, the Attorney-General, and the Chairman of Committees proceeded to execute their formal duties by the reading of the House, the Lord, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. Deas Thomson, and Mr. Holden were sworn, and resumed their seats.

At five minutes past twelve, the Usher announced that His Excellency the Governor-General approached the Council Chamber. The President, accompanied by the Attorney-General, and Mr. Bland, proceeded to meet his Excellency, who entered attended by his private secretary, accompanied by the officers of the House, the military officers, and the Inspector General of Police.

The Assembly having been summoned, Mr. Speaker immediately entered the Council Chamber, accompanied by the officers of the House, the Premier, the Minister for Works, the Colonial Treasurer, and a large number of members of the Assembly.

The Governor-General then addressed the Parliament in the following speech.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of obtaining your presence on the occasion of the dissolution of the late Parliament, in order that no unnecessary delay may take place in passing several measures of urgent importance, some of which occupied the attention of Parliament at the close of last year.

2. Bills for constituting an elective Legislative Council, and for reforming the administration of the Crown Lands, will be forthwith presented to you. Measures will also be laid before you, having for their object legal and social improvements.

3. Notwithstanding the commercial depression which has prevailed during the past year, it is gratifying to be able to assure you that the general condition of the colony is satisfactory. While deeply lamenting the disastrous floods with which, more severely than had ever been known since the foundation of the colony, some districts have been visited, we have, nevertheless, special cause to be grateful to Divine Providence for a bountiful harvest and for the abundance of our pastoral productions.

Ample employment, at remunerative rates, exists throughout the various rural districts, crime and intemperance are diminishing, justice is administered throughout the colony with more efficiency than formerly, and the continued applications for the establishment of municipal institutions show that the advantages of local self-government are more generally appreciated.

4. The Government securities continue to maintain a high value in both the English and colonial markets.

5. It is highly gratifying to observe that the loyal and patriotic spirit which induced the colonists to enrol themselves as Volunteers has suffered no abatement; and their zealous and steady perseverance in qualifying themselves for active military service deserves every commendation. I rely upon your liberality to make such provision as may be necessary to encourage and maintain the various corps in a state of efficiency.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

6. The Supplementary Estimates for the year 1860, and the Estimates for 1861, which were laid before the Assembly during the last session, will be submitted to you, accompanied by a memorandum explaining of such alterations as have since appeared desirable.

7. The estimated revenue from the Land Sales during last year has not been fully realized. I trust, however, that a satisfactory settlement of the Land question may inspire public confidence as to ensure, in future, a more desirable result. It is encouraging to know that the Gold Revenue, and the Receipts at the Mint, exhibit considerable increase, which justifies our looking forward with confidence to the greater development of this important interest.

The apparent diminution in the gross Consolidated Revenue of the Colony for the year 1860, as compared with 1859, may be, in great degree, accounted for by the separation of that portion of the territory which now forms the Colony of Queensland.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

8. No legal provision having been made for the public expenditure during the present year, a Bill for authorizing the payment of the Government departments and other necessary services for a limited period, pending the passing of the Estimates, will be immediately presented to you.

9. The Parliament of Queensland having passed an Act appointing Commissioners for adjusting the accounts of that colony with New South Wales, in conjunction with Commissioners to be appointed for like purpose by this colony, a bill will be introduced having in view that object.

10. The importance of determining the general scheme by which the means of transport for goods and passengers shall be supplied upon the main trunk lines of the colony is continually increasing. It is hoped that the experience which has been gained on this question, and the information which will be supplied will enable you fully to consider it in all its

various bearings, and to arrive at a wise decision upon it. The proposal which was brought before the last Parliament will be submitted to you.

11. I recommend to your early consideration the propriety of making provision for the adequate representation of New South Wales, at the exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the ensuing year.

12. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me to the Government of Madras, I shall not have another opportunity of personally addressing the Parliament of New South Wales. I therefore avail myself of this occasion to express the feeling of deep interest which I have so long and so intimately connected, and I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may be bestowed upon you all in your deliberations, and may lead you to the adoption of measures conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people of New South Wales.

His Excellency retired with the usual ceremonies.

THE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 10th JANUARY.

The first session of the fourth Parliament of New South Wales has commenced.

The President took the chair in the Legislative Council at five minutes past twelve o'clock. The Assembly having been summoned to attend, a commission from the Governor-General was read, appointing a commission to do all things necessary to be performed on his behalf, in order to the opening of the Council.

The President informed the Assembly that as soon as they had elected a Speaker his Excellency would state to the Parliament why he had called them together.

The Assembly thereupon withdrew, and the members named in the commission—the President, the Attorney-General, and Mr. George Allen—administered the oaths to themselves and to the other members present, twenty-two in number.

FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY.

The Attorney-General stated that he had accepted a seat at the Executive Board, and now represented the Ministry of the day in the Legislative Council.

A lengthy debate took place on the Governor's speech, in reply to which an address was moved by Mr. B. Russell. An amendment was moved by Mr. Deas Thomson, and carried; and the general debate was adjourned by a large majority, until Monday.

MONDAY, 14th JANUARY.

Mr. Bland brought a matter of privilege before the House, complaining that a rumor addressed to himself by the President on Friday night last, namely—"That if (Mr. Bland) did not cease to interrupt an hon. member then speaking (Mr. Johnson), he should be obliged to request him to leave the House."

No motion having been made, the President expressed his regret that any hon. member should think he had reason to complain of the conduct of the House. (The President) felt it necessary to address him, and called attention to the fact that it was only when the hon. member had again and again been ruled out of order by him and still persisted in his interruptions, that he had so addressed him.

Mr. ISAACS suggested that the course taken by the President was only equivalent to the parliamentary practice of calling an hon. member by name. On which, if such conduct was not the case, it was for some other hon. member to move that he be requested to do so.

The matter here dropped. The debate on the address in reply to the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General was resumed by Mr. HOLDEN, who moved an amendment on the fifth clause. He bore testimony to the good example set by his Excellency the Governor in social respects, but censured the speech as not plainly laying the state of the colony before it, and claiming also the policy of the present Government.

Mr. ISAACS supported the amendment at considerable length, as did also Mr. WANT.

The Attorney-General intimated that the Address had been so entirely changed by the amendments made on Friday last, that he would at once say that he should take no further part in the debate.

Mr. DECKER moved the striking out of the clause referring to the decrease of intemperance and crime, which was agreed to without remark by the ministers.

The remaining clauses were gone through without amendment being proposed.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the adoption of the address as amended.

Mr. LEA remarked upon the course taken by the Attorney-General, and those who acted with him, in abandoning the address; so that for anything they did his Excellency might remain without any reply.

The Attorney-General replied to their remarks, by restricting the objection he had made on a former evening to the amendment.

The President expressed his opinion that some portions of the amendment carried on Friday were directed to his Excellency, and that the remarks of the Attorney-General, and those of the hon. member, were in substance a censure on the Governor, and he would oppose the passing of the address in this shape, but that he saw it was now his duty to maintain the rights and dignity of the House.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON took the whole responsibility of the amendment on himself, and disclaimed any intention of censuring the Governor. All he wished was to maintain the rights and dignity of the House.

Mr. HOLDEN spoke at some length in support of the same views; and after reply from Mr. JOHNSON, the Address was adopted.

The Address is as follows:—
"To His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor-General in and over all her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and the Colony of Queensland, and Governor-in-Chief of the Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c."

"We, the members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, desire to express to your Excellency our affection and loyalty to the person and Government of our Most Gracious Sovereign; and to offer our respectful thanks for your Excellency's Speech."

"We are grateful to your Excellency for having extended yourself of the earliest opportunity of summoning the Parliament of New South Wales, and for the opening of another in which the last year has not been fully realized. I trust, however, that a satisfactory settlement of the Land question may inspire public confidence as to ensure, in future, a more desirable result. It is encouraging to know that the Gold Revenue, and the Receipts at the Mint, exhibit considerable increase, which justifies our looking forward with confidence to the greater development of this important interest."

The apparent diminution in the gross Consolidated Revenue of the Colony for the year 1860, as compared with 1859, may be, in great degree, accounted for by the separation of that portion of the territory which now forms the Colony of Queensland.

in qualifying themselves for active military duties, and we shall be prepared to incur making such provision as may be necessary to encourage and maintain the efficiency of the service."

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On TUESDAY, 22nd January.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell
 auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 84

75 FRIDAY, January 23, at 11 o'clock.
76 Trucks, bays and shoes, all seasons' goods,
landing
Particulars in Wednesday's issue.

Preliminary Notice.

60 packages Reasonable Drapery, Ready-made Cloths,
Hats, History, nibbons &c.

WEDNESDAY, January 23rd

M. K. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell
at auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY,
January 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
60 packages general drapery, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

A Complete Freshend Residence.

M. K. J. S. STAFF has been instructed
to sell, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY,
25th January,
A compact cottage, with detached kitchen, and
boudoir garden, and well & 1 room, situated
Phillip street, near the premises of Messrs O. &
J. B. Sutter. The premises has a frontage
86 feet by a depth of 53 feet, well drained, and is
in excellent tenancy, at a good rent.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Title, a grant from the Crown.
Important Uncovered Horse Sale.

At the Hemelbusch Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next,
22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction the Hemelbusch Sale Yards, on the above day, 60 head of very excellent horses, consisting of brood and unbroken mares and fillies, some heavy bays and grays and some light bays and grays.

These horses, fresh from the South country, will arrive at the Homebush Paddock on Sunday next, are to be sold without the slightest reserve, and are well worthy attention of the trade, shippers, and others.

N.B.—Every appliance in the Homebush Yards, catching horses without the danger of misapprehension.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLGAR has received instructions from John Healey, Esq., to sell, at Yards, Waterloo Road, **THIS DAY**, the **January**, at 12 o'clock,

450 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Auctioneers Home, Picton.

TUESDAY, the 29th January.

MR. EDWIN BAMFORD is instructed by F. W. Meymott, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Home, near Picton, on **THURSDAY, the 29th January**, The whole of that gentleman's household furniture, effects, horses, poultry, &c., comprising

Polished card tables
Very elegant sideboard, and sarcophagus
Sofas and chairs of various kinds
Chests and mattresses
Cot and iron bedsteads
Bedding, household and other mattresses, &c.
Washingstands, with furniture
Bookcases
Valuable library of upwards of 500 books in all departments of literature, map, &c.

and a large quantity of new clothing and grave goods.
 Linen and breakfast service.
 at 12 o'clock, tumblers, and wine glasses.
 100 lbs. decanter-carriage, cross frame, black, spoked.
 Kitchen and laundry utensils of all kinds, tables, a
 dresser, &c.
 30 lbs. valuable mares and foals, saddles, bridles, &c.
 100 lbs. and kid, pointed, mounted, and
 Garden implements, rollers, barrow, grindstones, &c.
 And very many other useful and valuable articles.
 The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and will last
 till 5 o'clock, and will be held at the premises of
 Son's manufactory in Sydney, and is quite a good
 one.
 The sale will commence at 11 o'clock; horses, &c.
 half-past 1.
 Terms at sale.
 Appn.
 Important Sale, at the Bourke Hotel, Appin.
 ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January.
 MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions
 from Mr. Walter Winton, who has left
 farm, and has returned, to sell by
 on the above date, at the Bourke Hotel, Appin.
 The following property, consisting of four first-
 class horses, a pair of black and white Andalusians
 (Young Major) with foal at foot, five good cows, 2
 heifers, three steers, two spring mares and two
 single-shafted grey state draughts, two heavy
 two harrows, rollers, harness, tarpaulin, &c.
 sundry other articles. Also, one stack of first-
 class, new Champagne.
 The sale will be sold without the least reserve.
 Terms at sale.

Terms—Under £20, cash; above that sum, 25 per cent cash, and approved endorsed bills will be taken for remainder.

Sale at 11 o'clock sharp.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sherriff's Office, Sydney, 11th January, 1861.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK V. WYTHE.
JAMES V. DAME

THIS DAY, the 21st January, 1861,
noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney (unless the abovesigned writ of FACIAS be previously satisfied), the SHERRIFF will offer to be sold the defendant's right, title, and interest (if then an equity of redemption), of, in, and to the following described premises, to-wit:—

All that allotment or parcel of land in the said colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement twenty-four perches, to be the same more or less, situate in the city of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and being allotment number forty-five of section number one hundred and twenty-five of section

[illegible][illegible]

